The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MARY.

Ah! Mary, why he redness stain
Upon thy gentle brow so fair?
Could I, sweet girl, but banish it,
No longer should it linger there.

And much it pains my heart to view,
That silent tear upon thy cheek;
That soft, expressive langour too,
Alone of sorrow seems to speak.

But banish it—indulge it not;
Dispel at once that heaving gloom;
Each painful thought from memory blot,
And let a smile thy brow relume.

Yet why cast in this breast repose
Thy little varying stores of care?
Say, need I tell?—sure Mary knows,
I would her every sorrow share.

Then banish each despairing thought,
Let joy inspire thy heart again;
Her dreams, by recollection brought,
Renew one deep, intruding pain.

For oft 'tis said, that friendship may
Borrow a charm of softest kind—
Can wipe the trembling tear away,
And hush the tumults of the mind.

Ah! then, dear girl, let me suppose
Each anxious thought, or rising fear,
And with sweet Friendship's kind excuse,
Brush off that sad, protrusive tear.

ELLEN.

TO "ELLEN."

Say, who art thou that sing'st so sweet,
When light's rude tempests sweep the air,
Of joyous "home," and charms that meet,
When sweet "content" sits smiling there?

Art thou some sweet, sequester'd maid,
Blooming unseen—a lonesome flower;
In some lone cypress-wood's sacred shade,
Where sorrow's awful storms ne'er lower?

Oh! lead me to that peaceful dell,
And let me worship at thy shrine;
And listen, whilst my harp shall tell
Of ravishing tunes—no longer mine.

For, pillow'd in its peaceful breast,
My aching heart would find repose;
And smiles would play, where rudely press
Were erst the footsteps of my woes.

I hear thy strain—for it doth pour
The balm of feeling on the smart
That thought of fame, and joys no more
Have fester'd in my wounded heart!

It minds me of the days long flown,
So bright with joys in memory's train,
Ere youth was left an exile lone,
The bliss of home to chase me more;

Then lead me to thy peaceful dell,
And let me worship at thy shrine;
And listen, whilst my harp shall tell
Of sorrows then no longer mine.

WILFRED.

STANZAS.

In the fair bowers of Pleasure once fondly I rov'd,
When the sun of life's morning beam'd brightly and gay,
And I thought that the scenes which my youthful heart lov'd,
Drawn by Fancy's rich pencil, would ne'er fade away!
Each flow'r that grew round me delighted I cull'd,
And with rapture unmixed inhaled its perfume;
With soft love-breathing music my senses were lull'd,
And Hope's visions enchanting my dreams did illume.

But, alas! disappointment's dark clouds have o'ercast,
The sky that in youth seem'd so beauteous and fair;
And sorrow's fell storms, and affliction's keen blast,
Have effaced the bright tints that once lovely glow'd there.
Oh! full often the pang of regret hath arose,
When memory reverted to life's early hours;
And the current of life is with agony frore,
When I gaze on the tempest that over me lours.

Ah! I feel that contentment I never can know,
Until snatch'd from the cares of this sad vale below,
And reliev'd from the pressure of all earthly woes,
My spirit unmanacl'd and freed from its clay,
On pinions more soft than the wings of the dove,
Soars aloft to the regions of blest, endless day,
Where all dwell in happiness, bliss and chaste love.

Philadelphia, August 30, 1824. QANEM.

"We cannot show the General too much regard."
Vide W.

"La Tyrus Raemi la prople Ami."

LA FAYETTE.

Ah! who is this that claims the sigh,
To gratitude and memory dear?—
Who wounds with joy the public eye,
And starts to life the latent tear?

'Tis La Fayette! pride of the age,
And vot'ry of Columbia's laws!
'Tis La Fayette! heroic sage,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause!

The youthful Chief, whose mighty mind
Appalling dangers strike in vain,
Now hoary grown, will ever find,
His presence welcom'd o'er again.

Ten thousand firemen all rejoice,
And welcome Fayette o'er and o'er;
A nation's sons await his voice,
To hear him round our happy shore.

Him, he who left his native land,
And boldly, as Columbia's son,
Sought from afar the needful hand
Of his beloved Washington.

Him, he who fled from honour, ease,
And all the joys that wealth procures,
Chose glorious war, in lieu of peace,
Where patriots vassals' bonds endure.

In La Fayette, heroic sage,
Columbia's friend will e'er be found;
Let tasteful wreathes adorn his page,
Triumphal arches raise around.

Let memory our exertions wear,
And independence ne'er forget,
Whilst gratitude shall drop a tear,
And mind us still of La Fayette.

BRANDYWINE BARD.

Newtown, (D. C.) August 20, 1824.

ACROSTIC.

Let Kings acquire a martial name,
And nobles boast of former fame—
Form'r deeds in public life,
And lay their own neglected by;
Yet here a hero, who alone,
Expects no bounty but his own,
Turns not the long clos'd musty page,
To seek christ'rie deeds of age,
Eventful of seasonal rage.

BRANDYWINE BARD.

Newton, (D. C.) August 30.

THE MORALIST.

HUMAN LIFE.

"We lash the ling'ring moments into speed,
"To hurry us into eternity."

Calculations have been made to ascertain the number of inhabitants on this Globe, and thence to deduce the number of those who die in any given time. The general computation stands thus,

In Asia	630 millions,
In Africa	150
In America	150
In Europe	130
	1080

In all one thousand and four score millions. If then we suppose, for the sake of a round number, that the Earth is inhabited by one thousand millions of men, or there-about, and that thirty three years make a generation, it follows, that in that space of time, there die out one thousand millions. —Then the number of deaths each year amounts to 30,000,000—each day to 82,000, and each hour to 3,416.—This computation I suspect is under the truth, yet it shews us with what impetuosity the tide of human life goes out—how rapidly our hours and minutes flee—and that our life is but a vapor which continueth for a moment.

To our young Readers let the whole of this essay be dedicated. Therefore, we entreat them to observe, that Youth is the proper season for cultivating the benevolent and humane affections.

As a great part of your happiness is to depend on the connections which you form with others, it is of the highest importance that you acquire in early life the temper and the manner which will render such connections comfortable. Let a sense of justice be the foundation of all your social qualities: in your early intercourse with the world, and even in your youthful amusements, let no obliquity or unfairness be found: Engrave on your minds that sacred rule of "doing in all things to others, according as you wish that they should do unto you." For this end, impress upon your minds a deep sense of the original and natural equality of men. Whatever advantages of birth or fortune you possess, never display them with an ostentatious superiority.—Leave the subordinations of rank, to regulate the intercourse of more advanced years. At present it becomes you to act among your companions as man with man. Remember, how unknown to you are the vicissitudes of the world; and how often they, on whom ignorant and contemptuous men have looked down with scorn, have risen to be their superiors in future years. Graceful in youth is the tear of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe. Let not ease and indulgence contract your affections, and wrap you up in selfish enjoyment. Accustom yourselves to think of the distress of human life; of the solitary cottage, the dying parent, and the weeping orphan! Never sport with pain and distress, in any of your amusements; or treat even the meanest insect with wanton cruelty.—For He who formed them, created you—He who endued them with an instinct for self-preservation, gave you the gift of reason—and to the gift attached a high degree of responsibility.—In a word, learn early to deal justly, to love mercy—and to walk humbly with your God; then his goodness and mercy will accompany you all the days of your life, and you will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Death is emphatically the King of terrors. No one, however callous and hardened, can contemplate its approach without feelings of the most profound awe. The miscreant whose bloody hand neither the majesty of the laws, nor the fear of condign punishment can restrain, when brought before the scaffold and the gallows, feels, and will shrink with horror at the terrific sight. But this feeling is experienced also by persons of an opposite character. The just and the virtuous who should have nothing to fear beyond the grave, still fear to die. Even the christian who can look forward onto eternity, and know that he there has a house not made with hands, appears anxious to exchange these tatter'd rags for a robe of unfading glory beyond the skies: but as he approaches the swelling Jordan, and views its foaming billows, he feels an instinctive reluctance to pass. The same feeling pervades the bosom with regard to our friends. We can look around and daily see one and another consigned to the silent tomb, and view it only as the curse entailed for man's disobedience, that "brought death into the world and all our woe." But when the stern messenger comes to our home and our fireside, and lays his chilling hand upon a dear relative, the boast and ornament of affectionate, but unsuspecting friends, the mind is filled with awe, the senses are astounded, and the wondering eyes look on the cold and lifeless corpse with amazement and surprise. It is impossible to undergo such a trial as this without giving vent to the feelings. The tender bosom will not stifle its sorrow, and the bravest heart cannot suppress its anguish. Philosophy may enable us to bear up under the heavy load, and religion may administer the balm of consolation to the bleeding wound, but still there remains a vacuum in the mind, which the various occupations of life are but ill adapted to supply.

These remarks were occasioned by the recent but sudden departure of a very near and dear friend. She was snatch'd away in the prime of life, in the bloom of youth, from the bosom of an affectionate family, who was left to mourn her untimely end. Distracted relatives and weeping friends followed her to the tomb; sorrow reposed her in the grave; and when the mourners took the last sad look, nature true to herself heaved the voluntary sigh, and bursting tears bespoke the turbulent bosom. Now the summer ivy may twine its luxuriant branches around that sequestered spot, and the chilling blast of winter may blow over her devoted head, but she shall not rise until the morning of the resurrection. Sic transit gloria mundi. But oh! ye guardian angels, watch and protect her sleeping ashes till that eventful day, and then bring her forth purified and refined, "To stand before the host of heaven confess'd, Forever blessing, and forever bless'd."

W. C. B.

Passions.—The passions are the gales of life; and it is our part to take care they do not rise into a tempest.

We ought to refrain from every action during the moments of passion, because it is always imprudent to put to sea during a storm.

HINTS TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful in the management of your concerns to recommend, by your own personal practice, uniform habits of active, interested and persevering diligence to those in your employ.

Be prompt and explicit in your instructions to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in strict conformity thereto.

Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with your business; make them entirely distinct employments.

Despatch at once, if possible, whatever you take in hand; if interrupted by unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

Beware of self indulgence, no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with a little less; the public mind will always discover where merit is due.

Familiarize yourself with your books, keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item.

Cultivate domestic habits, for this your family, if you have one, has a strong and undeniable claim; besides your customers will always be better pleased when they find you at home or at the place of your business.

Under the influence of such hints as these with a suitable dependence on the God of Providence for a blessing on the labor of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your hope upon, for success in whatever business you may be employed in.

Never let hurry or confusion distract your mind or dispossess you of self-command.

MAXIMS.

If you intend to drink much *after* dinner never drink much *at* dinner, and particularly avoid mixing wines. If you begin with Santerne, for example, stick to Santerne, though, on the whole, red wines are best. Avoid malt liquor most cautiously, for nothing is so apt to get into the head, unawares or what is almost as bad, to fill the stomach with wind. Champagne, on the latter account, is bad. Port, three glasses at dinner—Claret, three bottles after—behold the fair proportion, and use the most excellent wines.

It is laid down in fashionable life, that you must drink champagne after white cheese—water after red. This is mere nonsense. The best thing to be drank after cheese, is strong ale, for the taste is more coherent. We should always take our ideas of these things from the most constant practitioners. Now, you never heard of a drayman, who lives almost entirely on bread and cheese, thinking of washing it down with water, far less with champagne. He knows what is better.

A punster, during dinner, is a most inconvenient animal. He should, therefore, be immediately discomfited. The act of discomfiting a punster is this: pretend to be deaf and after he has committed his pun, and just before he expects people to laugh at it, beg his pardon, and request him to repeat it again. After you have made him do this three times, say O! that is a pun, I believe; I never knew a punster venture a third exhibition under similar treatment. It requires a little nicety, so as to make him repeat it in proper time.—If well done, the company laugh at the punster and then he is ruined forever.

A fine singer, after dinner, is a still greater bore, for he stops the wine. This we pardon in a slang or drinking song, for such things serve as shoeing horns to draw on more bottles by jollifying your host, so that though the supply may be slow, it is more copious in the end; but a fine song-singer only serves to put people in mind of tea. You therefore not only lose the circulation of the bottle while he is getting through his crotchets and quavers, but he actually tends to cut off the final supply. He, then, is by all means to be discouraged. These fellows are always most insufferably conceited, so that it is not very easy to keep them down—but it is possible, nevertheless. One of the best rules is, as soon as he has sung the first verse, and while he is taking breath for the second, applaud him most vociferously, as if all was over; and say to the gentleman farthest from you at table, that you admire the conclusion of this song very much. It is ten to one, but his musical pride will take affront, and he will refuse to sing any more, saying or muttering something savage about your want of taste or politeness; for that, of course, you will not care three straws, having extinguished him. If the company press him to go on, you are safe, but he will then decidedly grow restive to show his importance, and you will escape his songs for the rest of the evening.

Or—after he has really done, and in sucking in the bravo of the people at table, stretch across to him, and say—You sung that very well, Mr. a-a-a, very well indeed—but did you *not* (laying a most decided emphasis on the *not*) did you not hear Mr. Incledon, or Mr. Braham, or any body else whom you think most annoying to him) sing in some play, or puntoodnie, or something? When he answers no, in a pert, snappish style, for all these people are asses, resume your most erect posture, and say quite audibly to your next neighbor—*So I thought.* This twice repeated is a dose.

ON MODERATION.

Moderation is essentially necessary in all pursuits. He who exceeds its bounds will only overwhelm himself in perdition. For what are all the superfluities of life? These, instead of affording pleasure, too oft embitter the sweets we hoped to enjoy. View the libertine! What disquietude and wild disorder lurks within his breast! His meagre and pale countenance is enough to convince you of the disorders he labours under: he seeks only to gratify his desires and makes himself subservient to his unruly passions. Thus is his life a scene of misery and horror. Excess in any thing is pernicious and productive of fatal consequences; whereas moderation yields us unspeakable satisfaction, and is most salutary. In short, intemperance ruins the constitution, destroys the faculties both of the body and mind, and perpetuates our sorrow and disquiet.

In the reign of King Charles II. Scroggs, that infamous chief-justice of the King's Bench, and all the other judges, declared under their hands, "That to print or publish any news book, or pamphlets of news whatsoever, is illegal; that it is a manifest intent to the breach of the peace, and they may be proceeded against by law for an illegal thing."

A VILLAGE TALE.

[SELECTED.]

Situated in a delightful hollow, surrounded on the east and west side by stupendous and lofty hills, lies a beautiful village, a few miles from New York. The traveller, on approaching this romantic place, is delighted with the surrounding objects that strike his sight. As far as the eye can reach, he beholds a charming country, interspersed with hills and valleys, with rising villages springing up on their summits, or located at their base, and with purling streams meandering through dark forests which stretch beyond, emptying into the small lakes, which sparkle in little billows at a distance. The towering steeples of the churches in every direction, present their white spires above the tall trees, which the taste of the inhabitants has left to ornament these miniature inland cities, which are destined perhaps, at some future period of the world, to be the abode philosophers and statesmen, heroes and sages, and emporiums of wealth and commerce from the benefits of our artificial Mediterranean sea, which winds its course through the country. Contentment seems to pervade the bosoms of the enterprising inhabitants around, and undisturbed by the bustle of larger places, uninterrupted tranquility generally reigns. Through this romantic hollow, runs the great turnpike from Albany to Buffalo: the beautiful village alluded to, lines its sides through the valley, presenting the taste of architecture, from the rude log house to the splendid mansion.

It was in the summer of eighteen hundred and ——, that a stranger came to reside in this village for a short time: his appearance was such that carried with it the character of one who had seen the world: his conversation denoted a mind stored with intelligence; accomplished in his manners, his carriage was easy; polite and affable to every one, whom chance threw in his way, his pleasing manner, together with insinuating address, soon attracted the notice of the young society in the vicinity. Limited, however, as society generally is, in such places, frequent balls and parties of the young people took place. It was at one of these pleasant meetings, that the beautiful and accomplished Eliza first beheld this stranger. His attention and flattering addresses, pleased and fascinated her. She was the pride of her parents, and an only daughter, on whom they lavished every expense which a boarding school education required. She was truly the loveliest of the fair, and one on whom nature had bestowed with art every thing that is calculated to adorn a female. An only brother, whose pride was wound up with that of his sister's welfare, at this period was absent; and she had no protector or keen observer of the wolf in sheep's clothing, who, with an eagle eye was watching his unsuspecting sister. Her frequent interviews with the stranger at balls and parties, and his attention bestowed on her, led to repeated calls at her father's house, where he was seemingly received by her parents in a friendly manner.—Being of a lively turn, his company was particularly agreeable to her, and in a short time acquaintance ripened into a more tender feeling. Aware, however, of getting her parents' consent in marriage, the stranger had palmed himself upon them and the public as a gentleman of fortune and respectability, whose connexions lived in New England, and was daily in expectation of receiving remittances from them. By all the arts which a consummate villain could invent, he ingratiated himself as much as possible into the good graces of the parents, until at length he determined on making an application for uniting with their daughter. He had previously, however, obtained from the fair Eliza her consent, and flattered himself that his prize was secure. His application, however, was refused, and the villain's plans frustrated. Stung with resentment, he now left the place, and took his residence in another county, where secretly a correspondence was kept up between her and himself; and through the agency of some friend, whom his consummate art had duped, an arrangement was made for her to elope from her parents and be united. Accordingly he made his appearance, and took her from her dwelling at midnight, to a neighboring village where they were united in the holy bands of wedlock. The next morning her parents finding that she was missing, immediately took measures to pursue, and if possible, to prevent what they too truly imagined would be the result. They were found and she was entreated to return home; but she totally refused unless her husband was allowed to accompany her. This was objected to, and with tears they bid her adieu. She accompanied her husband to a neighboring county, placing implicit reliance on his honor. But alas! she was yet to learn the true character of the man she had thus rashly connected herself with.

Her brother, who had been absent, returned about this time, and was made acquainted with the circumstances of her elopement. Rage and indignation filled his bosom; and he trembled for the fate of his sister. He denounced vengeance against the villain, who had by intrigue seduced her from the bosom of her parents, and regretted that she, whom he so tenderly loved, should so far deviate from the strict rules of propriety, as to consent to a clandestine marriage with a person whom no one knew. Inquiries were immediately set on foot, to ascertain his true character: when it was soon found that he was a married man, with a wife living in the southern states. Measures were taken to apprehend him, but he eluded his pursuers, and fled to Canada, leaving her whom he had so solemnly pledged to protect and support, to mourn the seducing wiles of the villain man. Abandoned by her husband, she returned to that home, which but a few weeks before, at the dead hour of the night, she had forsaken, with high expectations of enjoying happiness with the man of her choice.

The whole village felt for this interesting fair one, who had by one inconsiderate act, overstepped the bounds of reason, and planted a thorn in her breast, which the lapse of time could not remove. By the hand of a wretch made miserable, her tears were unable to wash away the blot, which in the eyes of the world sullied her character, otherwise in every other respect bright and untarnished.

This drooping flower of the village, on her prospects in life being blighted by a wretch, who thus deceived her, declined gradually, until she sunk into the grave, a victim of inconsideration and rashness in forsaking her parents, whose aching hearts and mournful looks evinced the anguish of their feelings, on beholding their hopes and expectations crushed by the conduct of her they had so fondly loved, nourished and cherished. Her despicable deceiver has as yet escaped the merited punishment of so infamous an act. But the justice of heaven will not suffer to escape a murderer, worse than the midnight assassin or the bold and daring desperado.

HINTS TO THE LADIES.

Words are the body and dress of thought: and the woman that simpers and smiles when she should resent the culpable freedom of speech in a bold man, renders questionable the purity of her heart. The woman that depreciates her husband, still more depreciates herself: for if a woman would have the world respect her husband, she ought to set the example. A good woman's prospect of happiness with a good man reaches into eternity.

COLLECTANEA.

Capt. Cochrane, in his Travels to Siberia, &c. gives the following remarkable anecdote of female taciturnity.

"At Yakustk, I passed my time in the evening, with a party of the natives, male and female, at the house of the chief; the ladies to all appearance were dumb, not daring to utter a word, and solely employed in cracking their nuts, a very small species of the cedar nut. I am not exaggerating when I say that half a dozen females will sit down and consume each many hundreds of those nuts, and quit the house without having spoken a word—unless a stolen one—in fear it should be heard."

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

In the course of the seven years's war, when Frederick and his army lay in the lines of the Austrian army, it became necessary to call to his assistance a regiment of grenadiers from that division commanded by the king's brother. The colonel and his regiment were in the highest reputation, for bravery and discipline. Frederick, always on the alert, was ever willing to improve in the science of command and acquire a true knowledge of mankind. The evening after the arrival of this regiment, Frederick procured a grenadier's uniform complete, and immediately repaired to an inn, where the sergeants of the new arrived regiment were regaling themselves. On his arrival, he immediately introduced himself to the most important among them, and after a glass of wine and the usual compliments, the new sergeant invites Fritz to take a game of Yuker; Fritz, always willing to accommodate, agreed; but unfortunately for his new acquaintance, Frederick beat him two to one. At length the time to retire to quarters arrives—the landlord is called and the reckoning cancelled. The new sergeant is a Dutch dollar in debt, and without cash to pay. Frederick generously offers to lend his new acquaintance the money—Oh no, replied the sergeant, I will pledge my sword; and in two days we receive pay, when I will redeem it. Well, says Frederick, but how are you to pass parade? Oh, replied the other, I have another handle just like it, in my kit, and with a wooden blade, it supplies the want, as we are seldom required to draw on parade duty. Well, well, says Fritz.

On the following morning, the king ordered a grand parade, and the new colonel is to command and perform some new manœuvre lately practised by his brother. An understanding is had with the colonel, and a grand mistake or blunder is made, just as the king and suit enter the field.—The king, in a great rage, enquires the cause of so great disorder in the columns. Finding the new colonel wholly to blame, immediately ordered him to be arrested, and tried. Being found guilty, the king ordered his head to be struck off by a sabre at one blow, and the same sergeant with whom he had spent the previous evening to be the executioner.

All remonstrance proving in vain, the sergeant, on his knees, implored the king to extend his mercy, recounting his many exploits and distinguished bravery in his brother's army—but in vain.

The sergeant coming up to the poor victim, with great coolness and fervency, prayed that "the Lord would turn his sword into wood"—drawing, it was wood, to the great astonishment of all but the king, who immediately restored the colonel, and promoted the sergeant.

Gifted Family.—There is at present residing near Versailles, a retired subaltern officer, who accompanied Napoleon in most of his wars, who is the father of nine children, and those nine children, born in nine different countries, speak, nearly as many different languages or idioms.—His wife was an Italian, whom he married in Italy on the first invasion of that country by the French. The first child, Marie, was born at Milan, and speaks Italian, the language of her mother. His second, Guillaume, saw the light in Switzerland, His third, called Ali, came into the world in Egypt, and speaks, on occasion, a kind of Coptic. His fourth child was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer when Bonaparte threatened a descent on England from that port. His fifth child was born in Germany and speaks German. His sixth is a Neapolitan, and is consequently called Gennaro, or Januarius. His seventh is a little Spaniard, called Diego, who has not forgotten the language of his infancy. His eighth is a little Prussian, of the name of Frederick; and his ninth Mademoiselle Nicholina, first saw light in the Island of Elba. The eldest of these children is said to be 28, the youngest eight. The mother is dead. These nine children still reside under the paternal roof, and render the house something like a tower of Babel.

Lord Mansfield was very desirous of long life, and whenever he had an old man to examine, he generally asked what his habits of living had been. To this interrogatory an aged person replied, that he had never been drunk in his life. 'See, gentlemen, said his lordship turning to the young barristers, 'what temperance will do.' The next of equally venerable appearance, gave a very different account of himself, he had not gone to bed sober for fifty years. See my Lord, said a young barrister, what a social glass will do. 'Well gentlemen, replied his Lordship it only proves that some sorts of timber keep better when they are wet, and others when they are dry.'

A man who forgot his own name.—It is a fact, known to many persons in this city, that some years since, a highly respectable and well educated citizen of a Southern city called at our post-office and said, "have you got any letters for me?" "What is your name, sir," said the clerk. The gentleman raised his left finger to his nose, looked grave and said, "I will tell you directly," and turned on his heel out of the office. A few yards from the post-office he met a friend who said, "How do you do, Mr.————?" "That's it," said the gentleman, and returned to the office, told his name, and obtained his letters.

A Rat Trap.—A Trap that is much recommended for catching Rats, is made as follows: take a barrel, or keg, with one head out, put in it water enough to cover the bottom about two inches deep; in the middle of this set a piece of brick or stone; cover the head of the cask with a piece of smooth parchment; or, perhaps, smooth stiff paper will answer; in the centre of this, cut two slits about six inches long, at right angles, so as to form a cross; immediately over this, suspend the best kind of bait for rats, placed sufficiently high.

When the rat comes to take the bait, in reaching up to it, he slips into the hole, by the four corners of the parchment or paper giving way.—He then gets upon the brick in the middle of the water, and begins to utter cries of distress. This brings others to him, who fall in the same manner. Presently they begin to fight for the possession of the brick, and the noise of this brings others, who fall in like manner; and thus, all within hearing of this scene of confusion follow on and share the same fate.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

WELCOME LAFAYETTE.

He comes—the conquering Hero, brave;
To bless the land he fought to save,
From tyranny and shame;
All hail! thou gallant Lafayette!
Thy sun of glory ne'er shall set,
Nor e'er expire, thy fame.

Thrice welcome to our happy shore,
Where tyranny is known no more;
But all are equal, free.
When blood and carnage fill'd our land,
'Twas then, that thou, by heart and hand,
Didst win our love to thee.

And shall we e'er thy name forget,
Or cease to honour Lafayette,
Our country's tried friend?
No—never, never, shall it be,
We ne'er will cease to honour thee
Till time itself shall end.

ALEXIS.

LINES.

PRESENTED (ENTWINED IN A WREATH OF FLOWERS) TO GEN. LA FAYETTE, ON HIS ARRIVAL ON THE COMMON AT BOSTON, BY A LITTLE GIRL.

An infant hand presents these blushing flowers,
Glowing and pure as childhood's artless hours,
When roses bloom and buds of promise smile,
Repaying with their charms the culturer's toil.

Oh! take them, FATHER,—they were cull'd *for you*;
(Still bright with warm *affection's* sacred dew;
Oh! let them *live* in thy benignant smile,
And o'er thy *brow of glory* bloom awhile,
'Twin'd with the *laurel* fame on thee bestow'd,
When thy *young heart* with patriot ardor glow'd.

Self-exil'd from the charms of wealth and love,
And home and friends, thou didst our *champion* prove,
And, by the side of glorious WASHINGTON,
Didst make our grateful country *all thine own.*

Go, fragile offering, speak the ardent joy
Our bosoms feel, which time can ne'er destroy!

A LIST OF GENERAL OFFICERS,

In the Revolutionary Army, in 1781, agreeably to rank.

George Washington, Commander in Chief.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Israel Putnam—Connecticut.
Charles Lee,*—Virginia.
Horatio Gates, do.
William Heath—Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Green—Rhode Island.
William Alexander, Earl of Stirling—Jersey.
Arthur St. Clair—Pennsylvania.
Benjamin Lincoln—Massachusetts.
Marquis de La Fayette—France.
Baron de Kalb, do.
Robert Howe—North Carolina.
Alexander M'Dougall—New York.
Baron Steuben—Prussia.
William Smallwood—Maryland.
Samuel Parsons—Connecticut.
Henry Knox—Massachusetts.
Duportaile, of Engineers—France.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

William Thompson—Virginia.
John Nixon—Massachusetts.
James Clinton—New York.
William Moultrie—South Carolina.
Laughlin M'Intosh—North Carolina.
William Maxwell—Jersey.
Enoch Poor—New Hampshire.
John Glover—Massachusetts.
John Paterson—Connecticut.
Anthony Wayne—Pennsylvania.
William Woodford—Virginia.
Peter Muhlenburg, do.
Edward Hand—Pennsylvania.
Jedediah Huntingdon—Connecticut.
John Starke—New Hampshire.
Mordecai Gist—Maryland.
William Ervin—Pennsylvania.

Promoted after that period.

Daniel Morgan—Virginia.
——— Sumpter—South Carolina.
——— Marion, do.
Joseph Greaton—Massachusetts.
Rufus Putnam, do.
Otho Williams—Maryland.

* Charles Lee, suspended for one year by sentence of a Court Martial, for charges exhibited against him by General Washington, at the battle of Monmouth, in June 29, 1778; but his pride would not suffer him to resume his command at the expiration of his sentence—notwithstanding, he was still retained on the list of general officers until his death, which happened in Philadelphia in 1782. His funeral was attended by the President of Congress and Members, French Minister, and a vast number of the most respectable gentlemen of that city.

THE EAST INDIES.—A war has broken out between the British in the East Indies and the Burman Empire; and letters from Calcutta induce a belief that it will be one of some magnitude.—The Governor General views the matter in a serious light, and has issued a manifesto, reciting the provocations received at full length. The advices state, that after the defeat of a body of Burmese and Assamese by a detachment of native troops, under Major Newton, that officer's party had been overpowered by a superior body of the enemy and driven back with some loss. The Governor General had, in consequence, directed that vessels should be at Madras and Calcutta for the conveyance of troops to the frontiers of Ava, and it was supposed that the force brought into the field to act against the Burmese would exceed 25,000 men; a force which it was thought would put down any the enemy could bring against it. All articles of commerce were very dull at Calcutta, at date of these advices. The Burman Empire (says the Times) as it is called by geographers, extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, of which the western side forms part of the British dominions, and is not less than 1000 or 1100 miles long by upwards of 600 broad.—This great country fills up, in one direction, the intervals between the Chinese empire and Bengal, being on the south-west frontier of the former, and on the east and north-east of the latter. Its population has been stated by Col. Symmes at 17,000,000, by a later authority, at half that amount. A mean between them will be about 12 or 13 millions of inhabitants, of whom all the males are, by the laws of the country, obliged to bear arms when called upon. The English had a dispute with the Court of Ava in 1795, respecting some Birmese robbers, who had taken refuge at Chittagong; but though General Erskine was sent with a military force from Calcutta to repel the invasion of the Birmese, the quarrel was settled, and the delinquents given up, without any actual hostility. If the manifesto of the Indian Government may be believed, some design of aggression upon the Company's empire has been maturing by the king of Ava for a considerable time, and has been preserved in with much determination, in spite of our remonstrances. The hostile acts have, it seems, been multiplied along the whole line of our eastern frontier, from the island of Shapuree, where a post of British Seboys was attacked and destroyed to the small state of Cachar, under the protection of England, and to the British town of Sylhet, within 260 miles of Calcutta, where a body of Birmin troops have been collected. The Bengal Government remonstrated, but fruitlessly. The officers and crew of a Company's ship were enticed on shore by the Birmese authorities of Arracan, and carried off prisoners to the interior. The conquest of Jyntea a principality dependent on Great Britain, was planned by the Court of Ava, and frustrated only by the advance of the British forces. Under all these demonstrations of enmity, for which no excuse, explanation, or apology had been vouchsafed, the Governor General does unquestionably seem to have been left with no alternative but a direct appeal to arms.

LA FAYETTE.

Letters from Boston give a minute description of the General's reception in that city. The following is a lively view of the *tout ensemble* of the scene. "The enthusiasm expressed by the immense concourse, at the moment of the General's entering Boston, was greater than I have ever witnessed. Some leapt up, clapping their hands in an ecstacy of joy, and others burst into tears.—My sensations were such as had never before been experienced. It seemed more like a dream of romance than a reality. From a window we looked down upon the multitude, extending along the road as far as the eye could reach, all intent on expressing their respect and gratitude to a public benefactor. The remembrance of his achievements—of his eminent services—of his devotion to the cause of liberty—and of the vicissitudes of fortune in his eventful life, rushed upon the mind, and gave effect to the burst of enthusiasm and admiration, from a free, enlightened, and grateful people. A higher or a holier compliment was never perhaps paid, to any man in any age."

Several affecting incidents of the day are mentioned in the letter, among which is the following:

"As LAFAYETTE passed the house of the late JOHN HANCOCK, the Mayor said to him 'There sits the widow of your deceased friend.' He immediately caught her eye, and in the most enthusiastic manner pressed his hand upon his heart. She burst into tears, and exclaimed 'I have now lived long enough.'"

It is computed that from seventy to an hundred thousand persons witnessed the entry of the General into the City of Boston.

His reception at New London, in the state of Connecticut, and Providence, in the State of Rhode-Island, were attended with gratulations as heartfelt, and incidents as touching, as have occurred any where. The following, at Providence, for instance, deserves to be quoted:

"As those in the rear of the procession descended Christian Hill, the forward view was uncommonly fine. The long procession extending to the bridge, and there apparently lost in an immense sea of heads, and the reflection that the multitude who had assembled, and the impulses which animated them, were all devoted to one man, and that man a private individual, a foreigner, coming among us with a claim upon our gratitude, which the intervention of forty years, instead of diminishing, seemed to have been collecting in one reservoir of feeling, was calculated to excite emotions which it is as impossible to describe as to forget.

"On arriving in front of the State House, the General alighted, and was received in a peculiarly interesting manner. The poplar avenue leading to the building was lined on each side with nearly two hundred misses arrayed in white, protected by a file of soldiers on each side, and holding in their hands bunches of flowers, which (as the General proceeded up the avenue, supported by the Governor's Aids,) they strewed in his path, at the same time waving their white handkerchiefs.

"On reaching the landing of the stairs, the General turned toward the multitude, and at the same moment, the veteran Captain STEPHEN OLNEY (who served under the General repeatedly, and was the first to force the enemy's works at Yorktown, in which he was seconded, at another point, almost simultaneously by Lafayette) approached the General, who instantly recognized his old companion in arms, and embraced and kissed him in the most earnest and affectionate manner. A thrill went through the whole assembly, and scarcely a dry eye was to be found among the spectators, while the shouts of the multitude, at first suppressed, and then, uttered in a manner tempered by the scene, evinced the deep feeling and proud associations it had excited."

We regret to see that in New Haven the populace took off the horses and dragged General Lafayette in his carriage. This is not the offering it becomes a free People to bestow upon a friend of Liberty. It is ill suited to the character of Republicans, and only fit for the slaves of some military despot, who are willing, both figuratively and literally, to wear the yoke. For the honor of the Nation, and, more than all, for the respect due Lafayette, we trust it will not again occur in the progress of such a man through a nation of freemen.

DESCRIPTION OF LA FAYETTE.

The General is now about 67 years old, and must have been blessed with a good constitution to have borne so well his severe and long confinement and the sufferings incident to a change of fortune. His mind appears to have been but little impaired, and retains much of its original vigor and vivacity—his memory is very retentive; he is once familiar, and he enters into the details of the war of our revolution with great accuracy.—He is of fine portly figure, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has strong and full features, prominent eye brows, but his fine forehead is somewhat concealed by a wig—his manner is graceful and dignified; and he very soon puts his company perfectly at ease. There is always great mildness in his countenance which in conversation is brightened by a smile, which carries with it evidence that it proceeds from the heart. He speaks the English language with fluency, and when animated, with eloquence; his pronunciation alone betraying that he is by birth a Frenchman. He is lame, but not so much so as to impede his progress, as he walks tolerably fast, and gets into his carriage without assistance—his dress is that of the plainest citizen. I have never seen him in his uniform, and have understood he does not wear it now—but I cannot describe his countenance; when he is interested in conversation it is then the physiognomist will exclaim, here is the good as well as the great man—here is the virtuous citizen and the gallant soldier. He loves the people of the United States, and well does he deserve their love.

Preparations for the reception of General La Fayette are about to be made in New Castle and Wilmington, Del.

Mount Vernon.—The Alexandria Herald states that the plain, but neat and romantic mansion and sepulchre of our illustrious WASHINGTON, will have undergone a thorough repair against the arrival of the "*Nation's Guest*" in the District.

A letter dated at New-York on the 24th inst. from General Brown, who had been appointed one of the Committee of Arrangement for the reception of General LA FAYETTE at the city of Washington, states that the General would be in that city, about the 1st of October next.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston to his friend in Washington, dated the 24th of August:

"The General is almost worn out with the labour of undergoing the civilities since his arrival in the country: when repeatedly condoled with on this fatigue, he replied, "when the heart is glad the body never tires." He travelled seventy miles yesterday, and did not go to bed before two o'clock last night. The last twenty miles, I am told, was driven in an hour and a half; and Mr. Pollard, the City Marshal, who accompanied him in the barouche and six, says he was asleep the greater part of the way, and while in this state, was unconsciously *bowing from one side to the other*, and touching his hat occasionally."

At a large and respectable meeting of the young men of the Northern Liberties, not attached to any volunteer corps convened agreeably to public notice, at the Commissioners' Hall, north Third street, on Saturday evening, the 28th August, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the formation of a procession of escort, to meet the illustrious veteran of the revolution, Gen. La Fayette, on his approach to this city, Mr. *John Cope* was called to the chair, and *John W. Swain* and *P. B. Grumpert* appointed Secretaries.

After which, Mr. Morton M'Michael rose and addressed the meeting in a very able and appropriate manner, setting forth in a clear and distinct light the most prominent features of the General's character, from the commencement of his military career to the present year; which was received with the most unbounded acclamations of applause.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by Mr. M'Michael, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, Gen. La Fayette, who, in the war of the revolution, forsaking his friends, his country, and his home, embarked his life and fortunes in the cause of American independence; and by his gallant, noble and spirited conduct, eminently contributed to effect the happy issue in which that glorious contest terminated has been pleased to revisit the country that witnessed his youthful achievements; and whereas, the worth and service of illustrious individuals should always be rewarded with gratitude and affection, by those to whom their deeds have been productive of benefit, and especially by young men, who, just commencing the career of life, are about to enjoy the fruits of their labours, without having in any manner shared the dangers they underwent. Therefore

Resolved, That in Gen. La Fayette we recognise and hail with pleasure, the youthful hero of the American revolution, the chosen friend of our immortal Washington the firm and undeviating supporter of the rights of man throughout the Universe.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the young men of the Northern Liberties, in conjunction with those from the city and adjoining districts who may feel disposed to join them, to form a procession of escort, to conduct the general into our city, whenever he shall think proper to favor it with his presence.

Resolved, That a committee of fourteen be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the procession; empowered also to act as Marshals of the day, and to confer with such other committees as they may deem necessary.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the meeting elected the following persons members of the committee, who were authorised to fill any vacancies that might occur in their number.

1st Ward—John Walker, Jacob Schlatter.
2d Ward—Theo. M'Kanaher, W. Hart Carr.
3d Ward—John W. Swain, Thos. P. Swain.
4th Ward—John Cope, Francis Cope.
5th Ward—Morton M'Michael, Wm. Baker.
6th Ward—James Francis, John Turner.
7th Ward—Wm. M. Kennedy, Wm. Fennemore.

Resolved, That we will adopt the revolutionary cockade and La Fayette badge, on the arrival of the General in our city, and continue to wear them while he remains in Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the able manner in which they conducted their proceedings.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the daily papers of the city, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries.

JOHN COPE, Chairman.

JOHN W. SWAIN, P. B GUMPERT, } Secretaries.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Seignor Zea, ambassador from Spain, has arrived in London.

Gen. San Martin proceeds forthwith to join Gen. Bolivar in Peru.

Mrs. Hannah Moore, it is said, is in a very declining state of health.

The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of Edinburg has petitioned his Majesty in council to recognize the independence of the new States of South America and Mexico.

The late Baron Wood is supposed to have died worth nearly £300,000, acquired by great eminence and labour in his profession.

Madame Catalani has concluded an engagement at Drury lane. She sung three songs per night for six nights, and received from Mr. Elliston £800, or about £44 per song!

The population of France, according to recent exact enquiries, amounts to 30,616,000 inhabitants.

In France, in the year 1819, there were 1721 religious associations containing 11,752 *nuns*.—The number of sick and infirm whom they succoured was 67,879,—that of the children whom they educated *gratuitously* 62,612. Last year there were 1886 associations of this kind.

It is announced in the London Journals, that Thomas Moore, the poet, will "set about a Biography of Lord Byron, as soon as he has finished that of Sheridan"

Sir James E. Smith, President of the Linnæan Society of London, has published the first two volumes of his English *Flora*. These two include the first twelve classes of the Linnæan system, from Monandria to the end of Icosandria. The whole is written in the English language and arranged according to the Linnæan system. The remaining volumes are said to be anxiously expected.

A set pugilistic battle in the neighbourhood of London in July, terminated thus—one of the parties died in consequence of the injuries he had received, in two hours after the contest, the other expired shortly afterwards.

The London papers mention that the immense estates which belonged to the late Duke of Tuscany have devolved to the young Duke of Reischstadt, the son of Napoleon Bonaparte.

A young man named Hurst, of Manchester, recently died there of hydrophobia, having only a few days before suffered a dog to lick a wart on his finger, which he had just cut.

At a recent public sale of a Spanish gentleman's library in London, a single volume, "Cancionero de Johan de Baena," being a collection of small poems in the Spanish language, in manuscript, sold for one hundred and thirty one pounds sterling.

The total quantity of tobacco seized in Scotland, by the Revenue officers in the two years ending 1st January last, was 69,192 pounds. The King's share of the seizures came to £1,232 and the officers' share to £157. The quantity seized in England in the same period was 414,334 pounds; and in Ireland it was 780,466 pounds; the rewards for seizing which amounted to no less than £144,327.

Mr. Canning has given a splendid dinner to the Foreign Ambassadors in London.

The Courier of the 20th contains the first of a series of papers, the object of which is to induce a formal and unqualified recognition of South American Independence.

The same paper contains a detailed account of an exhibition of bigotry and cruelty, of the most horrid character, which resulted in the murder of a poor child, about three years old, in the presence of its parents, by a fanatic who was attempting mirsculously to expel an evil spirit.

A Bayonne paragraph, of July 10, says, "on the 4th inst. the Royalist Volunteers of Logrono attacked, in a public place, some old Constitutional Militiamen, and a bloody struggle ensued, in which several of each party were killed and wounded; some Monks carried about the image of Christ, in order to put an end to it. We learn from several towns of Spain, that many persons in easy circumstances continue to emigrate, on account of the continual disorders."

Pope's Manuscript of the translation of the Illiad, is still in existence. It is for the most part written upon the backs of letters, many of which were from distinguished persons and are extremely curious.

The King of Portugal, it is said, has again promised his subjects a written constitution, granting institutions corresponding with the lights of the present age.

The Constitutionel states that the Commissioners from Hayti are only two in number, viz. M. Rouennais, a mulatto, and M. Laroze, a black.—They went first to Strasburg to confer with M. Esmangard, who is said to be appointed to negotiate with them; but they have been at Paris since Saturday se'nnight, whither M. Esmangard has also repaired.

It is again asserted, positively, in a Paris paper of the 20th, that the Haytien commissioners are actually entertained at a country house not far from Paris, where they are secluded, but treated with the most unwearied attention. What are the intentions of the government is not yet known; but a report has been in calculation that a treaty has been signed, in which the independence of the republic is acknowledged, and the French government are to receive 100,000 francs. Great interest is felt in France on the subject; and the sea ports are said to be extremely desirous that the Haytiens should be recognized.

Mrs. Coutts, the widow of the Great London Banker, in June, gave a *petit dejeuner*, "at her beautiful little villa at Highgate," to about *seven hundred* ladies and gentlemen of the first rank and fashion in Great Britain, including Royal Dukes, &c. The military bands stationed on the lawns consisted of no less than seventy performers of the first ability; the attendants out of livery amounted to forty well dressed persons; three wagon-loads of gold and silver plate were used, and to every servant who came with the guests, a two-shilling ticket was given, to be expended in refreshments for himself—six hundred partook of this liberality.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred orders of knighthood on all the French Marshals and Generals and many other officers employed in the Spanish campaign.

A London paper says, "a lady in high life is now pursued by no less than *three* Marquises."

The Medical Adviser attributes the death of the king and queen of the Sandwich Islands, to the prevalence of wet weather, and the moist atmosphere acting upon their lungs.

The immense estates of the Marquis of Ormond, one of the largest properties in the kingdom are to be sold at auction.

In the neighborhood of Greenwich and Deptford there had appeared within a few weeks a set of fanatics, assuming the name of Brismites, holding forth in the most public thorough-fares, and attracting multitudes of lookers-on.

The Duke of York had issued a general order that the officers of the British army should no longer distribute Bibles, or collect subscriptions for Bible Societies.

A young man in England lately killed his father in consequence of his objecting to a marriage with a young woman to whom he had become attached. He was tried for the murder, and was acquitted, on the ground that the constable who arrested him had induced him by promises, &c. to confess his guilt.

A steam draw, similar to those which have so long been used on the Thames, for removing sand-banks and other obstructions, and thereby improving the navigation of the river, has lately been employed on the Seine, at Paris, with great success. This serviceable invention is about to be generally adopted by the Directors General of bridges and dykes in France.

Championship.—It is doubtful at present who will win the honored title of champion of England. It appears that, in addition to the numerous candidates already known to the fancy, an athletic relative of the late unfortunate Molineux is about to enter the lists.

Chess.—The two games, now playing between the Edinburgh and London Chess Clubs, are proceeding without having arrived at a point which can enable any one to forsee the probable event of either. The interest excited by this match is daily increasing, and considerable bets are said to be depending on the issue.

TURKEY.—The latest date from Constantinople is the 11th of June, at which time that capital did not enjoy a state of perfect tranquility. The people manifest great dissatisfaction with the Captain Pacha, whom they accuse of incapacity. The slowness of his operations excites violent murmurs. The Porte, has taken good care, considering the irritation of the people's minds, not to publish any thing of the partial landings made by the Admiral, in which his troops have been considerably beaten.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Counterfeit one dollar notes on the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, are now in circulation in this city. The engraving is badly executed.

The Coroner of Charleston, South Carolina, held an inquest on the body of DAVID AULD, a native of Philadelphia, on the 16th ult. The verdict was, that the deceased came to his death by cutting his throat with a razor in a fit of insanity.

Capt. Collins, of the brig Dove, of Nantucket, arrived at this port, from a whaling voyage of nine months, in the Gulf of Mexico, has brought two Sea Elephants on deck alive.

His excellency Don Jose Maria Salazar, Minister from the Colombian government, arrived in Boston last Wednesday.

The U. S. schr. Terrier captured a small piratical row boat, on the 17th ult. off Key Pedro, with six men—and was in search of more.

The store of Messrs. J. & J. Watson, New-York, was entered on Monday night, by a false key, and a trunk of silk handkerchiefs taken, worth between 8 and 900 dollars.

The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, has left the seat of government, and embarked for the eastward.

Citizen GRANVILLE, from the Republic of Hayti, has arrived in Baltimore.

A Boston paper mentions that it was rumoured there that the Minister of France in this country had received orders not to extend any civility to General La Fayette, and adds that the French and English Consuls had not paid their respects to him.

Letters from Mexico mention that Don Pablo Obregon has been appointed Minister from that country to the United States. Gentlemen well acquainted with Mr. Obregon represent him as one of the most interesting young men of that country.

Maracaibo.—One of our last Jamaica papers mentions that four hundred men are constantly employed in constructing a fort at the bar of the Lake of Maracaibo. Draughts of men to serve in the Peruvian army, continued to be made by the authorities.

Accounts from Trinidad to July 14, represent that Island to be in great distress on account of the British Slave Laws. One estate had been advertised at half its former value. An Earthquake was experienced at Trinidad, on the 13th July.

Murderer of Mr. Crawford of Philadelphia.—Letters received in London from the city of Mexico to the 27th May, mention the execution of two banditti on the 14th of that month, one of whom, named Salazar, acknowledged before his execution, that he was the man who murdered Mr. Crawford.

The Massachusetts Bank, in Boston, one of the most respectable in the state, has agreed to reduce the interest on discounts made by them to five per cent. per annum.

By a late report concerning the primary schools in Boston, it appears that the whole number of these schools is 47, containing 2,635 scholars.—They are all instructed by females and divided into seven districts.

Kidnapping.—Stephen Dutton, a coloured man, residing in Wilmington, Del. advertises his little grand-daughter, Eliza Boyce, who is supposed to have been sold or kidnapped, and carried to some southern market. He earnestly entreats the humane aid of all southern towns, to observe the droves of slaves that are carried through the country, and if possible, to discover her. She is about ten years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes arrived at New York in the Nimrod, and will soon make their appearance in the Park Theatre.

Jamaica.—The Kingston (Jamaica) Chronicle of the 31st ult. states that the trial of the negro conspirators had terminated for the present—Twelve had been hanged, three transported, and the execution of another was suspended until the governor's fiat was known. Others were to be shortly tried, who, it was feared, must expiate on the gallows, the crimes they contemplated.

Masons.—It is stated in the New York papers that masons are in great demand in that city at this time.

Mr. William Pollard of Black Rock, Pennsylvania, formerly an officer in the Navy of the United States, has received from the Greek authorities in London, a commission as Captain in the Grecian army; and will embark at New York in a few days, destined for that country.

Captain Morgan from Alvarado, states that news reached that place two days before his sailing, that Iturbide had landed at Tampico, and was shot immediately on his arrival.

The United States' 74 gun ship Franklin, Com. Stewart, has arrived at New York, after 2 years and 11 months absence, in the Pacific Ocean.

Jamaica papers to the 5th August, state, that the British schooner Union arrived at Port Royal, on the 4th, from Omoa and Cape Antonio, with eleven pirates on board. Nine Spaniards had been arraigned for piracy and murder before the Surrey Assize Court on the 4th August, and would be tried on the succeeding Monday. These papers contain the particulars of the shocking murder and piracy committed upon the British barque Shannon, captain Peart, on her passage from Campeachy to La Guayra. The Shannon being armed offered resistance, fired into the piratical vessel, and killed one of her men. The pirate immediately closed, boarded, and instantly murdered the Captain and crew.

The annual commencement at Harvard University, in Cambridge, Mass. was celebrated on Wednesday, the 25th ult. in the usual manner. The degree of A. B. was conferred in course on sixty-five young gentlemen. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Hon. Josiah Quincy, the Hon. Daniel Webster, and the Hon. William Wirt. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Bezaleel Howard, and the Rev. John Andrews.

Yale College.—The annual Commencement at Yale College, will take place on the 8th instant.—A brilliant assemblage of strangers and others is anticipated, as usual, at this anniversary. The students in this institution have adopted a *Uniform Dress*, as follows: "In winter, blue coat and pantaloons; black, or plain white vest; black silk, or plain white cravat. In summer, blue coat, of woollen or thinner cloth; black, or plain white pantaloons. The coat, in all cases, to be ornamented with a neat braid of silk upon the left breast, and three small figures of the same upon the pocket-flaps. On the right arm are appropriate figures, which serve to distinguish the different classes of the students."

An Aboriginal.—As a number of workmen were employed lately in excavating the ground in the south part of Portsmouth, they removed from his "narrow house of clay" one of the aboriginal sons of Rhode Island. He was in a sitting posture, facing the west, in which manner the Narragansetts are said to have buried their dead; near the remains of this son of the forest, was found his stone pipe, together with other utensils used by the aboriginals, as implements of pleasure and comfort.—Relying upon historical facts and tradition we are left to infer, that for more than two hundred years, this son of the once proud and haughty Narragansetts, has quietly reposed beneath the soil over which his tribe once swayed its powerful arm and sceptre.

The New-Orleans papers informs us that the affairs of Mexico appear unsettled. General Santa Anna, who was sent to quell disturbances at Yucatan, had written a letter to the Mexican Secretary of State, by which it appears that he had entirely neglected to execute his commission. He had been elected Governor of Yucatan by the provincial legislature, who had evinced a disposition to become independent of the general government of Mexico. Other intrigues, natural to new and unsettled governments, were on foot: But we hope they are but passing cloude, which will eventually be dispersed, and the sun of Mexican freedom assume a permanent lustre.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans papers to the 12th of August, fully confirm previous advices of the existence of yellow fever in that city to an alarming extent.

Nine new cases were reported on the 12th—Capt. Howland and John Brown, of Norfolk, had died there of the fever. On the 8th, the Board of Health declared that they had every reason to fear that the disease would become epidemic, and suggested to strangers the propriety of leaving the city as soon as possible. On the 9th, two seamen in the Infirmary were reported by Dr. Barnwell. Two seamen and three boatmen in the Charity Hospital, reported by Dr. Rogers. Three seamen, in the Infirmary, and two Italians, in private houses, reported by Dr. Davidson. A case in the yard of the quarter-master's office, was reported to the Board the same day, by Dr. D. C. Kerr. On the 10th, the Board of Health reported 19 interments in the Protestant, and 18 in the Catholic cemetry for the week ending the 9th; of whom the deaths of three were caused by yellow fever, four of malignant, two of bilious fever, the type of which is not designated. The remainder, of the various diseases which "flesh is heir to." A paper of the 11th, says—"Two cases of yellow fever from the Steam Boat Post Boy, taken last night to Dr. Davidson's Infirmary, one of whom died this morning. Capt. Howland, it is stated, was in perfect health only the day previous to his death!"

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

Twenty-nine deaths occurred in the city of Charleston, in the week, ending on the 21st ult. ten of which were by Yellow Fever. On the 24th the Board of Health reported four new cases of Yellow Fever—one in King-street, just above Market street, sent to the Poor House, one in Market-street, near the Bay, one in French Alley, and one at the corner of East Bay and Pinckney-street.

The Charleston Board of Health announce the occurrence of seven new cases of Yellow Fever on the 25th August—one in Mazyck street, one at the corner of Pinckney street and Maiden Lane, one at the corner of East Bay and Pinckney street, one on Gibb's wharf, one in State street, and two in Bedon's Alley.

Expeditious travelling.—The Mobile Commercial Register gives the following as an instance of expeditious travelling from that city to the North and back. A gentleman left Mobile about the 1st of May, in a vessel bound to New-York and returned, after an absence of 62 days, 14 of which were spent in New-York. During this time he made the following tour: landed in New-York, thence, to Philadelphia, thence via Trenton, N. J. to Cayuga Lake, in the state of New-York, thence to Albany, and back to Cayuga Lake; thence to Buffalo, the Falls of Niagara, and up Lake Erie to Erie, Cleaveland, Sandusky, Detroit, and back to Buffalo; thence to Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to New

Orleans, and back to Mobile; making a distance of about 6700 miles, which he performed in 32 travelling days. The passage from Mobile to New York was made in 15 days, and from Pittsburg to New-Orleans in 7 days, exclusive of a detention of several days in Louisville. A part of the journey was performed on the Grand Canal in the State of New-York.

On the 29th ult. Thirza Mansfield was brought up before the Superior Court of Connecticut, sitting at New-Haven, to receive sentence, on conviction of the murder of her husband. She was sentenced to be hung, to take place on the third Wednesday of July next. We understand, (says the Herald,) that the delay of execution to this distant period is in consequence of a question arising out of a motion for a new trial, which is reserved for the decision of the Court of Errors, to be held in New Haven in July, 1825.

A bloody Battle.—A letter from Green Bay dated July 31st, says—"I have only the following news to write:—Two soldiers, Clark and Wilson, deserted from this post a few days ago, armed with 4 muskets, &c. They were pursued by the indians, (who are generally employed to bring back deserters) and were overtaken. The soldiers were determined not to be taken, and when the Indians came within musket shot distance the action commenced, and lasted for some time.—The following is the result—

Soldiers killed,		2
Indians	do.	4
	Total—	6."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at the Prairie du Chien, to Capt. S. Perkins, of Detroit, dated July 16, 1824.

"Two days since, a keel boat arrived at St. Peter's, on board of which were Major Biddle, Capt. Gooding, Capt. M'Cabe, and others. They brought a most distressing piece of intelligence. As they were coasting along the shore of Lake Pepin, Major B. discovered four dead bodies on the beach, to appearance recently murdered.—On inspection they were all recognized, and found to be a party of men sent by Mr. Brunau, merchant of this place, to St. Peters, for the purpose of collecting money. It is supposed the murder was committed by the Sioux Indians. The persons killed were Finlay, Crawford, Depous, and Berett. Last spring two soldiers deserted from St. Peter's, and were both murdered on the shore of Lake Pepin, within six or seven miles of the place where the last murder was committed.—Last fall a Swiss family, coming through from Red River to St. Peter's, were attacked by the Indians—the wife and husband were killed, and their two sons taken prisoners. The governor of the Red River country wrote to Col. Snelling, requesting him to use all means to obtain the lads, as they were of a wealthy and respectable family, and Col. Snelling has sent a detachment of troops under the command of Lieutenant Green to obtain the boys, if practicable. The expedition is deemed a hazardous one—and the result is doubtful. Eight persons have been murdered between this and beyond St. Peter's since last fall. Something, I hope, will shortly be done to check the insolence of these savages, or our travelling on the Upper Mississippi will be put a stop to."

The scite of the first fort erected in Maryland, by the Colonists brought out by Lord Baltimore, in 1632, has long been worn away, and covered by the water. Four of the cannon, however, that were mounted upon it, have been found beneath the waters, embedded in mud, and taken up.—Two of them appear to have been partially burst, probably in self-defence against the Indians.—From one a ball was extracted weighing eight pounds, another was loaded with chain shot.—The three largest were 10 feet long, and the fourth six. On the one which was least surrounded with mud, a by-stander counted 602 oysters.

A Dutiful Son.—A jockey in New Haven, wishing to make an advantageous display of a horse that he was desirous of selling to a by-stander, placed his boy upon the back of the beast, ordering him to "ride him round a short distance."—The boy, though well instructed to his trade, unfortunately, in this instance, knew not whether the horse was already his father's or yet to be bargained for; being anxious, therefore, to learn the will of his father, he stopped after riding a short distance, and inquired with a loud voice, "Father, shall I ride this horse *to buy* or *to sell?*"

Lieut. Davy, of the British Navy, proposes a method of conveying a line to the shore from a stranded vessel, by a sort of buoy, with a reel upon it capable of holding 500 yards of deep sea line, and a sail of strong canvass, made and fixed to a diagonal staff precisely like a parachute.—This, he says, may be kept constantly hanging over the stern or quarter of the vessel, and, when wanted, needs only to be dropped into the water, and it will be propelled by the wind to the shore. He has no hesitation in saying it would also take a man on shore, and, were he placed in such a situation, he would not, for a moment, scruple to try the experiment. He adds, that a reel attached to any thing that would swim, of whatever shape, would go directly on shore in a gale of wind without any sail.

The annual meeting of the Society for mitigating and gradually abolishing the state of Slavery, in the British Dominions, was held at the Free Masons' Tavern, in London, in July; His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in the chair. The Duke was accompanied into the Hall by Mr. Wilberforce and four other Members of Parliament. "Amongst the distinguished persons, says the London Times, who accompanied his Royal Highness, *Mr. John Randolph*, the celebrated Member of the North American Congress, was particularly conspicuous." 700 persons were estimated to have been present, "full one half of whom were ladies, elegantly dressed, including a great proportion of the fair members of the Society of Friends." Mr. R. does not appear to have addressed the Meeting.

COMMUNICATED.

A FAREWELL TO PRISCILLA.

Farewell, dear Priscilla! from our borders thou art gone,
And homeward art bending thy course,
With thy sweet spotless spirit we oft had to mourn,
And with it we too have rejoic'd.

When with us, dear friend, the gospel of light,
As a green wreath of beauty, entwin'd
Round thy temple, transcendantly bright,
And the wisdom of God was thy shrine.

Thy foes have strove, unremittingly strove
Thy mission to mar with a frown,
But their wrath could not move thee, thy spirit was love,
And meekness and truth was thy crown.

The storm of contention rear'd its dark head,
Sound orthodox systems to wield,
But all prov'd abortive, their wise judgings fail'd,
For the power of God was thy shield.

Thy rival too, strove, in the warmth of her zeal,
To pluck the bright wreath from thy brow,
But her plans were frustrated, and she left to feel,
Disappointment from her efforts to flow.

Sore conflicts attended thy spirit while here,
And trying the path thou hast trod;
Yet thy Star of the Gospel shone brilliant and clear,
And thy soul could repose in its God.

Go on, dear Priscilla, in meekness and love;
Go preach the glad tidings of Grace;
And the God whom thou servest—the spirit above,
Continue the blessings of peace.

And when thy work's done, and conflicts are o'er,
And clos'd are thy labours of love,
On the wings of bright Cherubs thy spirit will soar
To sing Hallelujah above.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1824.

We have frequent complaints of the negligence of the Post Office Agents. We cannot designate which of them is to blame, but regret that any cause of dissatisfaction should exist, in the delivery of our papers, as we are at considerable trouble every week to have them properly packed and directed, that they may reach their places of destination in safety. We hope those who control these matters, will be able to discover where the fault lays, and apply a remedy as soon as possible.

In consequence of its being authentically made known to the Board of Health of this city, that the Yellow Fever is now existing in New-Orleans and in Charleston, S. C. they have ordered that no person or persons, goods, wares, merchandise or clothing, brought from either of those places, shall be permitted to enter the city or county of Philadelphia, without special permission from the Board, until otherwise determined.

The Mayor of this city, in conjunction with the Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, in order to give effect to the public feeling so anxiously and affectionately manifested by all classes of citizens, has sanctioned the request of the committee appointed at the late town meeting, for permission to illuminate on the night of Gen. La Fayette's arrival within our borders. While reciprocating with other citizens in the events which will transpire on this memorable occasion, we cordially join in the wishes of our worthy Mayor, for "the preservation of the most perfect harmony and good order. The character of our city demands and ensures it. There is an unexampled unity of affectionate and grateful feeling pervading the breasts of all our citizens towards the patriot La Fayette, and we can well imagine the pain it would occasion to our distinguished guest if the slightest violence should be offered by any evil disposed person, to the property of those who, from conscientious motives, from poverty, absence from the city, or from an honest dissent of opinion as to the measure proposed, may not think it proper to join in this *particular* method of showing their hearty good will towards him. The Mayor, therefore, thinks it scarcely necessary to say, that if there shall be any offenders against the good order and peace of the city, they shall be strictly and promptly dealt with. The firing of squibs, crackers or other fire works, and the making of bonfires in the public streets, are by law forbidden. The illumination will commence at dark and end at eleven o'clock." It is the intention of Governor Shulze to be present at the ceremony of receiving the General on his approach to this city.

Among the novelties and inventions of the day, we notice the La Fayette Illuminating Lamps, which are strictly worthy the attention of all house-keepers who intend joining in this popular method of testifying respect for our expected guest. They are small and cheap, but will give as much light, if not more than could be produced by a quantity of candles that would cost double their expense, without the necessity of cleaning the windows after they have been used for the purposes for which they are invented. Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, will accommodate the public with any quantity of this improved patent, the sole right to dispose of which we suppose he claims as original inventor.

ILLINOIS IS FREE!

We are rejoiced in being enabled to lay before our readers, intelligence of the total defeat of the projects of the Slave-dealders in the state of Illinois. Their unjust assumption of power over the rights of the African race, has been entirely discountenanced by a large majority of the independent and enlightened citizens of this newly created republic, which will be received as a pledge of their faith upon entering into the general confederation.—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Republican of the 20th ult. thus records the fact:

Our readers will recollect, that on the first Monday of August, the people of Illinois were to determine whether they would have a Convention for amending their state constitution, or in other words whether they would introduce *slavery* into that *free* state. The question has been settled, and to the honour of her citizens, and that of the nation, and our republican system of government, it has been decided in the *negative*. We have seen the returns from the counties of Fayette, Montgomery, Bond, Sangamon, Marion, Madison, St Clair and Lawrence, in which there were in favour of a convention 1410 votes, and against it 2593 votes, leaving a majority of 1183 opposed to the introduction of slavery. It is reported the counties of Crawford, Washington and Clarke, have given a majority of 264 votes against a convention; and We have a small majority in favour of it. No doubt, however, now remains, that a large majority of that state are opposed to a convention, at this time, and to the introduction of *slavery there at any time*

Mr William Milnor, a gentleman who has deservedly acquired the reputation of possessing sound practical knowledge, with considerable abilities as a writer, has issued proposals for publishing in this city, a daily newspaper, to be entitled "The Morning Post." If sufficient encouragement be given, the first number will come out in October. The editor disclaims against any intention to divide or distract the public feeling, or to scatter the seeds of party virulence. Endeared to his country by the strongest and holiest ties of which the human heart is susceptible, he deems it superfluous to enter into professions of devotion to her welfare. An ardent admirer of our republican institutions, and sincerely rejoicing in the prosperity and happiness which they have so abundantly diffused over our land, every measure that may appear calculated to secure to us the permanency of those blessings will receive his hearty approval and co-operation.

LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE.

We are pleased to learn, that Messrs. Crampton and Butterworth, of this city, propose republishing from and after the London copy, this beautiful, popular, and fashionable work. "It has long been a matter of surprise," say the publishers, "to refined and enlightened observers, that in a community so polished, fashionable, and well informed, as that of the United States, the *female* portion of society should possess no miscellany of taste and fashion, which they can consult as a source of intellectual amusement, as an oracle for costume, and a model for correct taste in the fine arts. This desideratum can hardly be supplied from a source purely American, as far as literary materials, and models of fashion, are concerned.—'The La Belle Assemblee, or Court and Fashionable Magazine, containing interesting and original Literature, and Models of the Beau Monde,' published in London, is a standard work of the kind, every way calculated to supply this deficiency, and is highly recommended by the taste displayed in the selection and choice of its literary materials, as well as the beautiful engravings, by which it is embellished."

The fate of the would-be emperor Iturbide, is just such a one as might have been expected to befal any man whose ambition and blind cupidity could lead him so far without the pale of reason, as to quit the security of an asylum in the British isles, possessing, as he did, a princely revenue, which afforded him unbounded opportunities for enjoyment, gratuitously bestowed on him by the very people whom, assassin-like, he would again rob of their liberties. Notwithstanding a price was set upon his head, as an outlaw and alien to the rights of citizenship, by the injured laws of the country he had formerly basely betrayed, his unprincipled lust for power, led him on to hazard life fortune and fame, to accomplish his deluded wishes, while, at the same instant he set foot on the peaceful shores of Mexico, quicksands and precipices were yawning to overwhelm him. The ex-emperor, as appears by the accounts we have received from that country, arrived at Port Maceno on the 16th July, in an English brig from London, where he was taken by the Captain General of St. Anders, and brought before the Congress of that place. After undergoing a trial, he was found guilty and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution at Padilla, on the afternoon of the 19th July. The Mexican Congress have decreed a pension to his wife and family of $1000 per annum, but forbidden them to reside in the republic.

Iturbide has justly forfeited his life—and there are none, except those who may be immediately allied to him, that will regret his igominious end, while many who have suffered by his cruel and vindictive persecutions, will exult in his destruction, and hail it as ominous of the result of all future attempts to subvert the liberties of any part of the American continent. A letter from an intelligent gentleman, dated Alvarado, 1st of August, speaking of this event, says, "You may judge by this how far the spirit of Republicanism has taken root. Crowned heads may maintain themselves in Europe by means of bayonets, but here, in the New World, they are justly consigned to the worms. This happy event, and the total destruction of the factions, in the province of Guadalaxara, where all the ringleaders have been shot, as you will have seen by the papers, (among them a German Baron Von Rosemberg,) will insure internal tranquility. Generals Bustamante and Quintanor are prisoners in Mexico, awaiting their trial; they, no doubt, have misled Iturbide to this foolish step, and will meet with their reward. General Bravo (who really has proved himself a second Washington) will take the Presidential chair on the 1st of next month. The law made, as to election, and time of a President, has just been copied from that of the United States."

The escort of General La Fayette into this city, will probably present the most numerous and imposing cavalcade ever witnessed in this part of the country. The procession will consist of the troops and volunteer infantry of the city and vicinity—those from the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Northampton, &c.—the troops from Woodbury, Salem, Bridgetown, (N. J.) and other towns adjacent—the Society of Cincinnati—Select and Common Councils of the city, and Corporations of adjoining districts—Red Men of Pennsylvania—Lawyers—Young Men—Butchers, elegantly dressed and mounted—troops of Carters, Waggoners, &c. in uniform—and many other bodies too numerous to mention.

The horse alone, it is believed, will amount to 10 or 15,000; and the whole cavalcade, including the vast assemblage of our citizens, must necessarily be immense. The Grand Civic Arch, opposite the State House, is to be 100 feet in span, and 60 feet high, elegantly illuminated with lamps of various colours.

A general disposition is manifested by the inhabitants of the town of Reading to be present at the General's visit to Philadelphia; and in accordance with this excellent spirit, it is stated that the managers of the Schuylkill Canal have agreed to transport them to this city *free of charge*.

At a large meeting of our citizens at the Mansion House, over whom Mr. Watson, the Mayor, presided, it was resolved, that a General Civil Ball be given at the New Theatre, in honour of General La Fayette, on one of the evenings of his contemplated visit to this city.

Colonel FRANCIS S. HUGER, of South Carolina, who distinguished himself by his efforts to release the General from his imprisonment in the castle of Olmutz, came passenger in the ship Carolinian, from Charleston, S. C. He has taken lodgings at Mrs. Spencer's, No. 108 south Third street.

A request has been made to the Committee appointed by the Councils to make arrangements for receiving General La Fayette on his arrival in this city, which, if adopted, will prove not the least interesting part of that triumphal entree, and must prove extremely gratifying to the Guest, as well as to the old veterans, many of whom served under him in the trying times of the revolution.—The request is, in substance, that as there are many old soldiers in the city and vicinity, some of whom had the honour of serving under La Fayette, in their youth, but now disabled from age and infirmities, who will be unable to shew their love and respect to their old General by a salute, unless conveyances are afforded them, that a number of Dearborn waggons may be procured for their accommodation, and permit them to join in the escort near the General.

The quantity of rain which fell during last month as indicated by the rain gauge kept in the garden of the Pennsylvania Hospital, was 4 1-100 inches.—The fall of rain in July was 7 38-100 inches.

Excellent Peaches are selling in our market at seventeen cents the bushel basket.

On Thursday morning about nine o'clock, a young man, apparently eighteen years of age, and genteel appearance, calling himself William Collins, was committed to prison by an alderman on a charge of stealing a piece of silk vesting from the window of Mr. Henry Burkhart in Second street. He was stated to have been seen in the act of taking it by a lady on the opposite side of the street, and pursued down Jones' alley, where he was secured after having thrown the silk in the gutter, which was valued at sixty dollars.

Peter Lister was, last week, fined by the Mayor four dollars and costs, for inhumanly beating his horse in the public street. The evidence proved that the horse was in a starving condition; was loaded with about 1700 pounds weight, under which he fell, and then was brutally beat to make him rise. Such barbarity should be made an example of as a warning to others.

Resuscitation from Drowning.—The child of Michael Land, a boy about 6 years old, living in Green street, above Second, N. Liberties, on Saturday last, fell from the wharf near Noble street, and sunk immediately. Too much credit cannot be rendered to the four persons whose names are unknown, who jumped in to save him, one of whom, after repeated diving, raised the child from the bottom, apparently dead. By the timely and praiseworthy exertions of Dr. M'Culley, in the neighbourhood of the spot, he was in the course of an hour resuscitated, and is now doing well.

Mr. John F. Shinckle, jeweller, next door to the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Third streets, has employed Mr. Gobrecht, die-sinker, to make two medallion profile likenesses of WASHINGTON and LA FAYETTE. They will be completed early next week. Mr. Shinckle proposes to have struck from them a number of fine gold and silver medallions; the gold ones will be $3, and the silver ones 50 cents, each with a ribbon attached, with which to suspend it from the button hole. Societies, companies, and individuals, are requested to call early, and give their orders. The medallions will be delivered in the order in which they shall be subscribed for.

An elegant Barouche, made by Messrs. Jeffries & Nuttle, Coach-makers, Prune-street, for a gentleman of this city, has been offered by him to the Committee of Arrangement, and accepted for the use of Gen. LA FAYETTE, whilst he shall remain among us. As it is finished in a very superior manner, and to be employed upon so distinguished an occasion, many of our fellow citizens may feel a curiosity to see it, which we are authorized to say, may be gratified by calling at the shop of the Manufacturers.

Foot Race.—On Tuesday afternoon, a foot-race was run, in the vicinity of this city, by John Runner, (a butcher of Spring Garden,) and John D Lawrence, of New York, for four hundred dollars. The distance 150 yards. The ground on which they ran was prepared for the purpose, and was in excellent order. For the first 35 yards, they were lapped; at 50 yards Runner was one foot ahead; at 75 yards, two feet; at 100 yards, four and a half feet; and on coming out, ten feet.—Runner performed the race in thirteen seconds.

The brig De Witt Clinton, Capt. Barstow, sailed from N. York, on Thursday afternoon, for Port au Prince, with about 120 colored emigrants.

Narrow Escape.—Mr. James Montgomery, of Union Township, Pa. on the 18th inst. very suddenly died, to all appearance; he was cold, pulseless, and no breath could be perceived for several hours. The first usual step towards the last sad offices were taken, and the printer had an obituary notice in type, when he received information that the man supposed to be deceased had been restored to life.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29. Brig Lydia & Mary, Borns, Neuvitas, 14 days Sugar & Wax; schr. Independence, Haines, St. Johns, N. B. 14 days, Plaster & Salmon.

30. Brigs James & Mary, Morgan, Alvarado, 21 days; Good Intent, White, Curriuscl, 9 days, Naval Stores; Bevan, M'Kenzie, Rum Key, 10 days, Salt; Sloop Eliza, Laycock, Nevis, 18 days, Sugar and Liquor.

31. Ship Florida, Wilson, Liverpool, 39 days, Merchandize; Brigs Mary Ann, Walker, St. Thomas, 14 days, Sugar, &c.; Hibernia, Hutchinson, Hamburg, 41 days, Merchandize; Philadelphia, Barnes, Havana, Sugars and Coffee; schr. Sisters, Laws, Jamaica, 28 days, Coffee, Pimento, &c.

Sept. 2. Schrs Mary Washington, Rae, Pernambuco, Hides, &c.; Little William, Seaward, Havana, Sugar.

3. Brig Lawrence, Gifford, Antigua, 14 days, Ballast; schrs. Eliza, Corinthia, Havana, 10 days, Sugar, &c.; Hamlet, Brazon, Trinidad, 14 days, Sugar, &c.; sloop James David, Morris, Antigua, 19 days, Sugar, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Aug. 28. Brig Belvidera, Hewitt, Gibraltar; schr. Harriet, Brooks, West Indies.

31. Brig Francis, Croft, Savannah.

Sept. 1. Brig Sarah, York, St. Kitts; Philadelphia, Barnes, Havana; schr. Industry, Taylor, St. Domingo.

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst. at Burlington, N. J. by the Rev. Richard D. Hall, Midshipman THOMAS D. SHAW, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss ANNE LOUISA C. SPROGELL, youngest daughter of the late Edward Sprogell, Esq. Philadelphia.

On Thursday morning, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Richard D. Hall, Lieut. FREDERICK G. WOLBERT, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Henry Molere, Esq. of this city.

Lately, at Wilmington, N. C. the Rev. WILLIAM HOGAN, late Pastor of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia, to Mrs. M'KAY, of the former place.

On Saturday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. THOMAS WILTBERGER, to Miss ELIZA STRICKER.

On the 23d of July, at Springfield, Ohio, Mr. JAMES S. DUVAL, jun. of Philadelphia, to Miss MELINDA ROSIGRANT, of the former place.

DIED,

On Friday morning, after a short illness, SARAH, daughter of Benjamin Tucker, aged 25.

On Friday morning, the 3d inst. Mrs. HANNAH WILSTACH, in the 73d year of her age.

On the 30th ult. aged 82, Mr. BURTON WALLACE, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 31st ult. Mr. ROBERT MAGUIRE, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 27th ult. at his residence in Bucks county, Dr. SAMUEL STEWART, formerly of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 31st ult. Mr. SIMON SHUGART, jun. in the 28th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, the 2d inst. in the 30th year of his age, Mr. JACOB ALLMENDINGER.

On the 29th ult. Mr. PETER B. HARVY, Coachmaker, late of Pittsburg, formerly of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday the 1st inst. in this city, Mr. R. L. ROCHELLE, lately of New-Orleans.

On the 2d ult. at New-Orleans, Mr. J. W. ROBB, Printer, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 26.

On the 31st ult. in the eighty-ninth year of her age, Mrs. BARBARA PERSONE.

On Sunday evening, the 29th ult. Mr. PETER HARVEY, Jun. of this city.

On Monday afternoon, aged 23, Mrs. CHRISTIANA BICKHAM RICHMOND, wife of the Rev. Wm. Richmond.

On Tuesday morning, after an illness of three weeks, Mrs. SOPHIA, consort of Mr. Christopher Walsh, aged 46.

On Friday, the 27th ult. DENNIS W. DALY, in the 27th year of his age.

On Friday evening, the 27th ult. Mr. NATHAN RAYNOR, in the 23th year of his age.

On the 21st ult. in Centreville, Salem county, N. J. Mrs. MARY MONEY, aged 106 years. Her descendants were numerous, consisting of eight children, ninety-six grand children, and one hundred great grand children.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	43	50	93
New York,	20	61	81
Baltimore,	9	15	24

Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 42 children under five years of age. In New-York, there were 52—and in Baltimore 15.

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. sept 4—6m

NEEDLES.

JUST received, 100,000 of R. Hemming & Son's real Silver Eyed NEEDLES, warranted genuine, will be sold wholesale or retail.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE and FANCY GOODS, by

J. B. BAXTER,
No. 24 South Second street.
sept 4—6t

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, SEPT 4, 1824.

TIMOUR THE TARTAR,

In which all the Horses will appear.

The performance to commence with a NEW GRAND ENTREE, by eight beautiful Horses.

STILL VAULTING—By the whole troop of Flying Phenomena, assisted by Masters Sweet and Spencer—Clown, Mr. Ferguson.

Second time in this city, STICK DANCE AND COMBAT; Or, Men piled upon Men.

SLACK ROPE, by Mr. STOKER, who will go through his wonderful performances.

HORSEMANSHIP by Master Sweet, pupil to Mr. Rogers.

HORSEMANSHIP by Mrs WILLIAMS, the intrepid Equestrian Lady.—Clown, Mr. Lee.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Spencer, a boy only nine years of age.

The whole to conclude with the Grand Melo-Drama of TIMOUR THE TARTAR. Oglou, Mr. Jones; Agis, Miss Rosalie; Zorilla, Mrs. Bailey.

Box Tickets 50 cents—Pit 25 cents—Children under 10 years of age, with families, admitted to the Boxes at half price.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock, and performance to commence at half past 7, precisely.

22,000 Dollars.

TO Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate in this city, at an Interest of 5 cent. It can be divided into 2 or 4 sums. Also, 10,000 Dollars to Loan in small sums, from 500 Dollars to 3000, at 6 per cent. Apply to

MORTIMER & WILTBOIN,
sept. 4—tf Conveyancers, No. 149, Walnut street.

LAND AGENT.

BROKER AND CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE,

No. 3 North Sixth street, 3d door above Market.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his office from No. 3 South Fifth street, to the above place; where he offers his services in the purchase and sale of Real Estate of every description. Agency business in general, drawing of deeds, bonds, mortgages, agreements, bills of sale, assignments, powers of attorney, articles of co-partnership, leases, &c.—sales, insolvents bonds and petitions legally drawn, and other business attended to throughout, and a further business in the line of conveyancing—likewise procuring and putting out money on interest, and notes of hand discounted, and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

CHARLES PAGE.

N. B. A Register is regularly kept open for entering farms, city property, and ground rents for sale—where every information will be given to persons disposed to purchase or sell.
sept 4—3t

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable Stand for the Baking Business.

[No. 864 Freeman's Real Estate Register.]

ON Tuesday evening, the 14th of Sept. next, at half past 7 o'clock, will be sold, at the Merchants' Coffee House—All that three story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Chancery Lane, (No. 1,) below Arch street, containing in breadth, on Chancery Lane, fifteen feet nine inches, more or less, and in depth fifty-eight feet, together with the common use and privilege of a certain two feet ten inches wide alley; bounded on the west by Chancery Lane—on the east by a lot formerly of Francis Rawle—on the north by a lot formerly of Joseph Pidgeon, and on the south by a lot formerly of John Orton. The house and bake-house has lately undergone a thorough repair—rented at present by the quarter, at the rate of 124 dollars per year, with good security, and is an excellent stand for the baking business. As it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the property, further description is deemed unnecessary. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.—Terms at sale.

T. B. FREEMAN & SON.
sept 4—2t

Young Men look at this!

THOSE young men who are past the common age at which it is customary to commence the study of a profession, and yet are desirous of acquiring a trade which they may follow to advantage in almost any part of the United States, can have an opportunity of so doing, on very moderate terms, and in the space of from 12 to 18 months, by applying at No. 6 South Front street. sept 4—3t*

NOTICE.

THE Scholars belonging to the "Union Adult Society," will be again opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday evening the 6th inst. where such Adults as are desirous of learning to read and write, can be taught free of any expense. School No. 1, for white Adults, situated in the rear of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Arch and Third Streets, open on Monday and Friday evenings.

School, No. 2. for Coloured Adults, in the Clarkson School Room, Cherry street, above 6th, open on Monday and Saturday evenings. Sept. 3d, 1824.

TO LET,

IN Frankford, that well known House, Store and Lot adjoining, (at present occupied by Joseph Wilson,) in Church street, near the Presbyterian Burying Ground.

For particulars apply to CHRISTOPHER BRAZIER, No. 3 Chancery Lane, or on the Premises.
sept. 4—3t*

Washington and La Fayette Badge.

PUBLISHED by J. L. Frederick & Jacob Maw, may be had at No. 63 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, and at Mr. STOCKMAN'S Thimble Manufactory, CHESNUT, a few doors above Second Street, south side.

N. B.—Purchasers will please to observe that there is a distinction between the Washington & La Fayette, and the La Fayette & Washington Badges. sept. 4—1t

BOARDING.

A FEW more Young Men can be accommodated by immediate application to the Subscriber, No. 13 Franklin Court. J. M. G.
sept. 4—tf

Young Gentleman's Academy,

North West corner of Union and Third streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of St. Cond's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading	3 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar,	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic,	5 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All, or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics,	9 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of Short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

6th mo 4—3m

LA FAYETTE

BADGES, Waist Ribands, Watch Ribands, Neck Ribands, Gloves, Shoes, &c. &c. printed in the handsomest manner, for fifty cents per dozen impressions, from the choice of two elegant Copperplates, each with appropriate mottos at No. 71 Market, between Second and Third streets, or at No. 110 North Fourth street. sept 4—3t

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

I RESPECTFULLY offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the next General Election.

WILLIAM M'CORKLE.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County,
August 11, 1824. [21—8t

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 127 North Eighth st. and 72 North Ninth st. above Arch st. where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a super royal PRINTING PRESS, with iron bedding, and in good working order. Would suit a newspaper printer, and will be sold cheap. Also, one font Nonpareil Type, in good order. One font Brevier. One font Long Primer, one third worn. One font Small Pica, nearly new. One font of English. One font of Great Primer, and other materials.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 43 Market street, Philadelphia. july 10—tf

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters in the shell, and Liquors, of the first quality.

N.B. A supply of Oysters will be received daily.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

DIGGING POTATOES.

A soldier on furlough, and just convalescent,
Sought a job to supply him with cash for the present.
And promised a farmer to dig up a patch
Of potatoes, with faithfulness, care and despatch.
A bottle of whiskey, his spirits to stir,
Was given to Bob as a sort of a spur;
Which bottle, with many a copious pull,
He emptied, and left the potatoe hills full,
While he with some difficulty held by a stump,
Saluting it oft with a staggering bump.
Some hours had elapsed—his employer returned
And said, while his bosom indignantly burn'd,
"You indolent rascal! you slave of the jug!
Not a single potatoe, you sot, have you dug!"
"Potatoes!" said Bob, with a stammering tongue,
"If you want your potatoes dug, fetch 'em along!"

EPIGRAM.

When first I attempted your pity to move,
O why were you deaf to my prayers!
Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love
But why did you—*kick me down stairs.*

Dr. Johnson, to ridicule some fallacious reasoning, wrote the following ludicrous lines:

If a man who Turnips cries,
Cry not when his Father dies,
It is a sign that he had rather
Have a turnip than his Father.

A sedate doctor of divinity, stopping at an hotel at the west end of a celebrated town, met in the coffee room, with one of those well satisfied young gentlemen who are always ready to obtrude their conversation, taking it as a matter of course that it must be acceptable. After some common place observations to the doctor, not about the uncertainty of human affairs, but the uncertainty of the weather, the young gentleman begged the favour of a pinch of snuff out of the doctor's box, which was of course given to him, upon which he observed that it was capital snuff, adding "But, Doctor, what a d—d large box you have got, by Jove large enough to hold the freedom of a corporation." "Yes, sir," replied the Doctor, drily, "quite large enough to hold any freedom but yours." The young gentleman moved into another seat.

Reproof of Sleepers.—It is related of Lassenius, chaplain to the Danish court, that, perceiving the greater part of his audience to be asleep while he was preaching, he suddenly stopped, pulled a shuttle-cock from his pocket, and began to play with it in the pulpit. In a short time, every body was lively, and looking to the pulpit with the greatest astonishment. He resumed his discourse, saying, "when I announce to you sacred and important things, you are not ashamed to go to sleep; but when I play the fool you are all eye and all ear."

MINE ADVERDISEMENT.

Rund avay, or stdolen, or strayed, mine large plack horse, about vorteen or vifteen hans und six inches hic; he has been got vour plack legs, two pehind and two pefore, and he ish plack all over his poty, but has been got some vite spots pon his pack, vere de skin vas rupt off; but I greesed um, and now de vite spots ish all plack again; he trods, an kasters, an paces, and sometimes he valks—all his legs and feet goes on von after anoder; he has two ears pon his head, both alike, put von ish placker dan toder; he has two eyes, one ish put out and toder ish pon de side of his head, and ven you go toder side he vont see you; ven he eats a coot deal he as a pig pelly, and as a long dail vat hangs down pehind, but I cut it short toder day, and now tish not so long as vat it vas; he is shodd all round, but his pehind shoes comed off, and now he ish only got shoes pefore; he holts up his head and looks gaily; and ven he ish been frightened, he jumps about like every ting in de vorld; he vill ride mit a sattle, or a chare, or a kart, or vill go by himself, vitout copody but a pag on his pack, with a poy on it; he ish not very old, and his head ven he walks or runs goes pefore, and his dail stays behind, only ven he turns round and gits mat, and den his dail sometimes comes first. Whoever vill pring him pack, shall pay five dollars reward; and if he prings back de tief vat stole 'em, he shall pay besides dwenty dollars, and ax no questions.

JACOB HANSKELTZER.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

Take 70 drops laudanum, a tea spoonful of the essence of peppermint, and a quarter of an ounce of prepared chalk—add to these, three half gills hydrant water. Before using, have them well shook up. Give to a child one large tea spoonful every two hours, sweetened with loaf sugar when given. Continue this till the disorder stops. To grown persons, administer twice the quantity in the same manner as above mentioned. H.

The following is an excellent cure for the ague:—Take three drachms yellow bark; 6½ do. Venis Treacle; 3 table spoons full of old Port wine; 1½ do. lemon juice—mix the whole together. A table spoonful to be given three times a day.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A larger number of bushels of sweet potatoes may be reared per acre, than of the round potatoe, and of a quality sufficiently good for cattle and horses, in any soil; and they constitute an article of the first importance in the feeding of cattle.

Carrots will produce from 10 to 16 hundred bushels per acre, and indeed I have no doubt a much larger quantity may be raised; but I speak only of what has come under my own observation. Early in April prepare your ground, (a rich, deep loam;) soak your seeds in water, slightly impregnated with salt-petre, for 24 or 48 hours previous to sowing them; drill them pretty thick, in straight rows, one foot apart; cover half an inch, and they will come up before the weeds, and may ever after be tended with the rake and hoe, which supercedes the necessity of weeding them by hand, which is always necessary if the seed be not soaked as above. The arduous task of raising carrots is thus rendered very trifling, and they most unquestionably furnish the cheapest article on which milch cattle can be fed.

COWS.—Keep no more cows than you can keep well—one cow well fed will produce as much milk as two indifferently treated, and more butter; and if the cow be wintered badly, she will rarely recover, during the succeeding summer, so as to become profitable to the feeder. Cows should, by all means, be housed in extreme weather, and particularly those which give milk, or a failure in the quantity of milk will be experienced. Wherefore, instead of keeping 20 cows poorly fed, and but half of them stabled, sell 10, and give the remaining 10 feed to an amount equal to what the 20 originally consumed; procure constant stabling for them, and you will find that you will receive quite as much milk and butter in return, as was derived from the former mode of treating 20.—Sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats, are unquestionably among the first articles of food for milch cattle; they occasion the milk and butter to assume a fine flavour and colour, as well as an increase of quantity.

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops
AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. E. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added;

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821 I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has unvariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN's COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 115 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 233 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 328 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West-Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States. may 1—1y

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

WE the Subscribers, in our younger years, having studied English Grammar by the books in general use, without obtaining a satisfactory knowledge of that useful science, have lately studied the same under the tuition of Mr. Jonathan Grout.

From our own experience, we say, with confidence, that so intelligible, and so easy of comprehension is his method of infusing the knowledge of Grammar into the understanding of pupils, that we have no hesitation in expressing our decisive belief, that his system of Grammar is *infinitely*, or at least, *illimitably superior* to any other: and this we say for several reasons: 1st. His system contains, relative to the construction of sentences, many *rules* and *remarks* which are *not even mentioned* in the usual Grammars, and which, therefore, can never be learned from them: 2d. His rules and remarks are readily comprehended by his pupils: and 3d. A great saving of time and expense is effected by studying his system. We therefore recommend it to all who wish to obtain a perfect knowledge of English Grammar. August 10, 1824.

GEORGE DANNAKER, No. 16, DAVID MOODY, Teacher, No. 14, Strawberry street; ELIJAH MITCHELL, No. 65, and GEORGE H. HALL, No. 199 Market street.

To accommodate the Ladies, who may wish to obtain the knowledge of English Grammar, in an easier way than by the books, the subscriber has taken that large and airy room, directly over Mr. Burk's clothing store, corner of Sixth and Chesnut, where will be admitted, in addition to those already engaged,

THREE CLASSES OF LADIES

The first, from 8 to 10—the second from 10 to 12, A.M.—and the third, from 2 to 4, P. M. Ladies will be admitted into any one of these classes at six dollars a quarter; into another class at five, and into the other class at four dollars a quarter.

The subscriber pledges himself, that many of the Ladies who may attend all the classes during one quarter, will obtain a more correct knowledge of this science, than any man has acquired or can acquire from the usual systems in the whole of his life. He is authorised to enter into this pledge, from the circumstance, that his system contains many rules, definitions and other particulars, which are indispensably necessary to a correct and speedy knowledge of Grammar, and which have never been suggested in books, nor have they entered into the thoughts of those who teach Grammar in the usual way: of course, the authors of printed Grammars, and all those who teach by them, not having studied the subscriber's system, are wholly incompetent (except the teachers named) to express any opinion concerning it, because they are profoundly ignorant of the principles that are peculiar to his system. Ladies are invited to call, when convenient to themselves, and attend to the lessons of one day, gratis.

A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN,

Will be admitted to attend in the evening, as usual.

Some pupils have acquired a better knowledge of Grammar by this system, in the evenings of six weeks than the author of any printed Grammar ever acquired.

Gentlemen are invited to call, and observe the lessons of an evening, gratis.

For further information apply to William Rawle and Thomas Kittera, Esquires, counsellors at law; John Barclay, Esq. President of the N. L. Bank; Daniel H. Miller, Esq. Member of Congress; Dr. Edwin Atlee, Seventh street; the Rev. James Waltbank, Teacher of Latin and Greek, in the University of Pennsylvania; and John Stewart, Teacher, in Bread Street. aug. 21—3t JONATHAN GROUT.

CHEAP NEW GOODS,
At the Old Establishment, No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber, having added to his usual assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, by daily making, so as to render it the interest of all who wish to use articles in his line to call, as he makes to order, and repairs, if required, for one year gratis. For sale at the above place, six thousand Canton Walking Canes; those silver mounted, from 60 cents to 3 dollars 50 cents; and all kinds made to order on short notice. Wholesome for Ladies' Bonnets, Corsets, &c. kept as usual. An Apprentice wanted.

NEHEMIAH SLEEPER.

july 31—tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this establishment, will be resumed on Monday, the 30th inst. In the female apartment, superintended by the subscriber, are taught, all the branches, requisite to a substantial, female, English Education.

WM. J. BEDLOCK.

The Boy's Apartment, conducted jointly by the subscribers, will re-open on the same day. The branches taught in this room, and the terms in both, will be made known at the Institution, No. 49 CROWN STREET.

WM. J. BEDLOCK,
aug. 28—6t EDWIN YOUNG.

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount in Bank Bills, Promissory Notes and other papers which may be useful to the owner. Any person proving property, may have the same by applying to Aaron Nicholls, saw maker, Hamilton Village, and paying expenses. aug. 14—tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD of respectable connections, of active and industrious habits, and about 16 years of age, is wanted as an Apprentice to the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business. One from the Country would be preferred. Enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, 8th mo 7—tf

Turtle Soup and Pepperpot.

THOMAS HALL, at the sign of the North Carolina, No. 238, South Front street, below Almond, intends preparing in his finest style, every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, a rich repast of Turtle Soup and Pepperpot, for those who may favour him with their company. aug. 21—3t

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 289, Market Street, fifth door below 9th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,00 a 5,00
Do.	do.	Bearoes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Bookskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1,00 a 1,12
Do. Morocco	do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do.	do.	Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do. do	Boots Trimmed,		1,62 a 1,75
Do. Leather	do.		1,12 a 1,37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,			1,12 a 1,25
Do. do.	do.	with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. Leather	do.	do.	87 a 1,25
Do. do.	Pumps,		75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco'	do.		62 a 75
Do. Valencia	do.		75 a 87
Do. Leather	do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do. Leather	do.		37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,
S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,		4 00 to	4 50
Do.	do. do. Monroes,	1 50	1 75
Do.	do. do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do. do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do.	do. do. coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,		87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes, do.		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.		62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,		1 00	1 12 1-2
Do. do. Bootheels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do. Bootheels,		1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do. 2d quality,		50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do. do.		75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbotic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 155, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,
No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

☞ The New Waverly Novel, Redgauntlet, 50 *cents a copy*, or 25 cents a vol. for sale at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

Also, DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY, and the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Night, Doddridge, and Burkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. july 7—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,
No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

LA FAYETTE BADGES.

Honour and Gratitude to the Brave!

THE public are respectfully informed, that the above Badges, (which were adopted at a late meeting of the citizens) representing an elegant and correct likeness of Gen. LA FAYETTE, are now ready and for sale at the Store of Mr Thomas De Silver, No. 253 Market-street.—Also, at No. 209 Market-street. aug. 28—3t

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—3m

An Apprentice Wanted

TO the Book-binding business, a boy of 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire at the office of the Evening Post. aug. 21—tf

TO THE ELECTORS
Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—The flattering vote obtained from you for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the last General Election, encourages me again to offer myself a candidate for that station, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the ensuing October Election. If elected, the duties of the office shall be faithfully attended to by the public's humble servant,

july 31—tf CONRAD WILE.

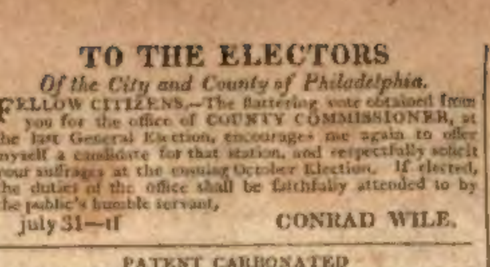
PATENT CARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SOLD by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical Store, No. 46, North Fifth, near Arch street, where neither attention nor expense will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M. having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing tonic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and afford to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with languor, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of pimples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly cureless complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found to sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation incident to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—3m



CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with let black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.

may 20—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

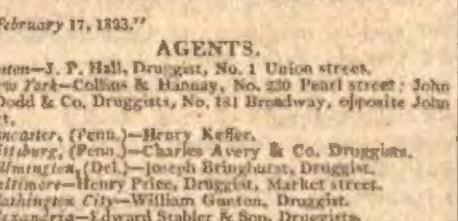
No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [18—tf

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums to loan on property within the city and County of Philadelphia—500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000. These sums above ten thousand, can be had for 5 per cent. For further particulars apply to P. J. WILTBOUN,

July 31—tf No. 149 Walnut street.



FARE REDUCED to $2.

For a Passage to New York.

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only two dollars.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 30 South Third Street, No. 13 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 87 1-2 cents. july 24—tf

Receipt Book Lost.

A RECEIPT BOOK, marked E. M. on the outside, was lost, (it is believed in Market street, between 5th and 6th streets) about the 5th inst.

Three Dollars Reward will be paid the finder, by the owner, on presenting the Book at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 51 Market street. aug. 7—tf

WILLIAM B. COEN, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 168 South North street—dwelling, No. 174.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 284 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 38 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 48 N. Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 166 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 39 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 132 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 91 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—1

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—1

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 127 North Eighth st. and 78 North Sixth st. above Arch.

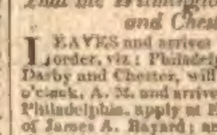
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 178 Vine st. above 8th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis.—aug 14

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

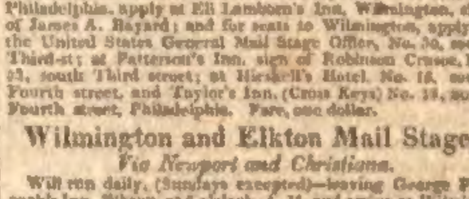
THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.



J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Pass and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf



YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 344 Market street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock.—Returning will leave James Bones' Inn at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
7 mo. 2, 1824—tf SAMUEL WHITE.

THE WEST CHESTER ST